

35. *Isapis fenestrata*.

I. testa I. ovoideæ forma et indole simili; carinis ix. acutis (quarum iv. in spira monstrantur) cineta; interstitiis duplo latioribus, concinne quadratim decussatis, lirulis radiantibus acutissimis; anfr. postice tumentibus, suturis valde excavatis; peritremate continuo; labro a carinis pectinato; labio parietem parum attingente, medio calloso; umbilico angusto. Long. .18, long. spir. .13, lat. .19, div. 70°.

Hab. Necah Bay (*Swan*); S. Diego and Sta. Barbara Island (*Cooper*).

Dr. Cooper's shells are much smaller than those from the Vancouver district, which are white and eroded, varying much in the size of the umbilicus.

36. *Alvania reticulata*.

A. testa parva, subturrita, rufo-fusea, marginibus spiræ rectis; anfr. nucleosis ii. et dimidio, naticoides, lævibus, tumentibus, apice mamillato; norm. iii., tumidis, suturis impressis; liris angustis, distantibus, spiralibus circ. xii. (quarum iv.–vi. in spira monstrantur), et lirulis radiantibus, supra transeuntibus, haud nodulosis, secundum interstitia incurvatis, eleganter exsculpta; interstitiis altis, quadratis; peritremate continuo, subrotundato, acutiore. Long. .085, long. spir. .05, lat. .04, div. 30°.

Hab. Necah Bay; two specimens in shell-washings (*Swan*).

37. *Alvania filosa*.

A. testa A. reticulatæ indole et colore, haud sculptura, simili; multo majore, elongata; anfr. nucl. ?... (detritis), norm. iv.; striis parum separatis circ. xviii. (quarum circ. xii. in spira monstrantur) cineta; rugulis radiantibus posticis creberrimis, haud expressis, circa peripheriam evanidis; peritremate continuo; columella rufo-purpureo tineta. Long. .13, long. spir. .09, lat. .06, div. 20°.

Hab. Necah Bay; one specimen in shell-washings (*Swan*).

[To be continued.]

XLVII.—Description of a new Species of Eublepharis.

By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

Eublepharis fasciolatus.

Very similar in general habit to *E. Hardwickii*, but with the tubercles much less numerous and separated by granular interspaces as wide as the tubercles themselves. Opening of the ear wide. Nine upper and ten lower labials; two chin-shields larger than the first lower labial. The scales of the middle of the belly form twenty-four longitudinal series. A series of fourteen pores across the præanal region.

The *young* with brown cross bands: the first is horseshoe-shaped, and encircles the occiput, each branch advancing to the eye; there are two irregular brown spots within its concavity: the second band occupies the posterior two-thirds of the neck: the third and fourth across the middle of the trunk: the fifth across the sacral region. Tail with five brown rings. These bands and rings are broader than the interspaces of the ground-colour, which is brownish yellow.

In the *adult* only the brown edges of these bands remain; so that there is one pair of brown cross bars on the neck, and three pairs on the trunk, the space between the bars being of the ground-colour. The horseshoe-shaped band on the occiput remains single; but the markings on the head are more defined than in the young one, viz. a pair of brown rings on the crown of the head, one cross band between the eyes, and two on the snout; a longitudinal streak runs from the eye to the nostril. Lower parts white; a group of indistinct brown dots on the elbows and knees.

I am indebted to R. T. Riddell, Esq., for two specimens of this species: one is adult, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the length of the tail being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the other, young example is 3 inches long, tail $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. They were collected at Hydrabad, Sindh, where the species is unjustly reputed to be venomous.

XLVIII.—On some peculiar Structures in the Seminal Fluid of *Ianthina*. By FRITZ MÜLLER of Desterro*.

It is but rarely that pelagic animals find their way into the arm of the sea which separates the island of Santa Catharina from the mainland of South America. Amongst these visitors, which are sometimes absent for several years together, are two species of *Ianthina*, which usually make their appearance as attendants on swarms of *Veilella*. One of them with a more acute spire (*I. exigua*, Lam.), of which only a few females have once been seen, bears its eggs upon the frothy appendage of the foot: the other, which has been repeatedly found, has a flatter spire (*I. pallida*, Harv.), and is viviparous; in this I ascertained that the frothy appendage occurs in precisely the same manner in both sexes.

In the seminal fluid of the latter species there are some very peculiar structures, to which I would call the attention of visitors to the Mediterranean and others who may have the opportunity of examining this remarkable Mollusk. It is very probable that such an opportunity may not occur to me again for years; and

* Translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., from Wiegmann's 'Archiv,' 1863, p. 179.